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nula reacts, by either molecular change or transposition, to odors, and that the disturbance is carried to the centre by nerve fibrils emerging from these hairs. The sum of the surface of these hairs and the number of nerve elements is very large for the size of the animal. However multifarious the olfactory sensations of the crab, one smell, viz. that of decaying fish, is perceived at great distance in darkness. The nerve fibres which go to each hair, and which end in the ganglion, are seen to divide into many fibrillæ. Each hair is a perceptive element. The simple stimulus affecting each hair is met by many fibrillar sensory elements. Thus on the principle of specific energy olfactory sensation cannot be simple, but composed of mixtures of a number of fundamental sensations. Possibly elemental odors corresponding to each species of olfactory fibre may some time be made out by experiment and analysis. Unities of the first order, Professor Hensen appends, may be the designation of the 40 to 100 hairs, and which might be characterized by their order on the antennula. The single fibrillæ and ganglion cells—about twenty to each hair—may be called unities of the second order. With these latter we must start, assuming that their functions are at least not identical, or else the arrangement would be like that of auditory hairs of crabs, to each of which but one hair and one ganglion cell belong. The three or four fibrils each of tactile hairs give one for the bending of the hair in each direction, while by olfactory hairs the specialization of function represents differences of chemical action. Further, as some fibrils are more central than others, not only quantitative but qualitative differences might arise as odoriferous substances acted penetrately or superficially upon the content of the hairs. Different hairs, too, may not only control each other and intensify effects, but, as their nutrition and composition may be different, may afford basis for further differentiation of perceptive analysis. Thus Hensen's theory of assimilating and dissimilating processes does not necessarily apply here.

Ueber die Veränderung der Tastempfindung durch Heilmittel. Inaug.
Diss. L. ISRAEL. Würzburg, 1887.

Caustic lime, nitric acid, chlorate of zinc, sulphuric acid, iodine, chlorine, bromine, phenol, mustard, cantharides, croton oil, ether, alcohol, chloroform, morphine, carbolic acid, strychnine, ergot, arsenic, nitrate of amyl, oxalic acid, several aniline dyes, aconite, quinine, and other substances in fit solutions were applied to the skin and the resulting sensations noted, and the sensibility in discriminating compass points tested before and after the application. The results cannot be briefly stated, but the work is suggestive. Far more extended studies with each substance are needed to give results of great value. The entire paper occupies but about forty pages, and serves only to suggest further and more detailed work in the same direction, which seems very inviting and very promising both practically and scientifically.

Die Beeinflussung unserer Hauttemperatur durch Amylnitrit. Inaug.
Diss. F. LAHNSTEIN. Würzburg.

The inhalation of fumes of nitrate of amyl was found, when measured on a thermoscopic-galvanometric apparatus, to cause an increase of over three degrees C. in the superficial temperature of

the skin. This increase was first and greatest in the head and neck, and decreased downward. If after complete cessation of first effects a second and third inhalation followed, it was found that the latter showed greater increase than the first. The subjective sensation of heat lasted 12 to 15 minutes, but the objective after effects lasted somewhat longer.

Ueber die Ziele und Ergebnisse der experimentellen Psychologie. Vortrag gehalten im academischen philosophischen Verein zu Bonn. Dr. Görz MARTIUS, Privatdocent der Philosophie. Bonn, 1888, 24 pp.

The object of this address is a very practical one. It is to explain the objects of and excite an interest in the study of experimental psychology amongst the members of the University of Bonn, in the hopes of establishing at Bonn a laboratory where the progress of experimental psychology may be advanced. The contents of the address are well suited to its object. In a necessarily hasty manner some of the chief avenues of research that have been opened up by the introduction of the methods of science into the sphere of mental phenomena (psychophysic law, reaction times, rhythm, memory, etc., etc.,) are referred to; and the necessity of a laboratory with special apparatus, and special instructors trained in the methods of the new psychology, is well emphasized. This effort to extend the teaching of experimental psychology throughout all the German universities is an extremely significant one, and it is to be hoped that the appeal of Prof. Lipps and Dr. Martius will soon show a practical result; at the same time serving as an impetus for other universities to follow in its footsteps.

J. J.

IV.—ABNORMAL.

Ueber Erinnerungsfälschungen. EMIL KAPELIN. Arch. f. Psychiatrie, 1886, No. 4; 1887, Nos. 1 and 2.

The author of these three articles prefers the term "falsification of memory" or paramnesia, to Sanders' "illusions of memory," for those cases where present situations or events seem to have been experienced before, and points out their analogy with hallucination and illusion of the senses, when (1) in *simple* cases fancy-pictures arise freely and enter consciousness with a pretense of real reproduction or reminiscence of experience; (2) in *associated* cases the sense of personal experience is called out by analogous present impressions; (3) the present situation seems a photographic reproduction with all its details of a past experience. This is called *identifying falsification of memory*.

I. What is heard, read, or even fancied, like boasting lies of adventure, often becomes confused with reality. This seems the case with the tales of greatness of general paralytics, who become a part of all they have heard, seen, or fancied, and their pseudo-recollections are inseparably mixed with their delusions of greatness. Both at least grow from the same ground and have the same content. Strong hopes and also passions affect the normal man's conception of his present surroundings, and the critical faculty is too enfeebled to distinguish between fact and fancy, even in the present, and still less in memory. Scenes may be pictured so vividly that the consciousness of false-